

By CAPT. HARRY L. WELLS, 2d Ore., U. S. V.

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It is no small matter to get three large field guns and 150 ox carts loaded with a ton each of supplies across a broad river too deep for fording, but that task was performed in a few hours by Lawton's column that went to San Isidro in the Spring of 1899. Common dugout canoes were the only means of transit. Carts and guns were carefully rolled upon the gunwale of a canoe, one at a time, the gunwale of a canoe, one at a time, the gunwale of a canoe, one at a time, the gunwale of a canoe, one at a time, the gunwale of a canoe, one at a time, the gunwale of the water fording over, while other swimmers towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope of the control of the water towed the outfit with a rope. On the other towed the outfit with a rope of the control of the water. It is only and the stream were intrenchments both to the intrincipal of curtal them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing and cut them do towed the outfit with a rope. On the other side long lines of men with ropes dragged them up the steep bank, where the animals that had also swam over were again hitched to them, and the procession started once more.

It would seem strange to an old soldier of the civil war to be carried off the field by Chinese litter bearers when wounded, by Chinese litter bearers when wounded, but that was the way American soldiers in the Philippines were attended to during the Spring of 1899, and possibly may still be. Chinese cargadores could be hired at about the pay of a regular soldier, and could do better service, as they were trained to carry burdens, and sometimes a wounded man had to be carried several miles on a litter before he reached an am-bulance. This left the soldiers to use bulance. This left the soldiers to use rifles. Whenever we started on the march when with Lawton, either with the bri-gade or on a special raid, each company had a member of the Hospital Corps with it, accompanied by two of these Chinese cargadores with a litter. Sometimes it was wounded men and sometimes men prostrated with heat who were borne by these Oriental bearers. Quite in contrast to these Oriental bearers. Quite in contrast to the Chinese caribao drivers, these men ex-hibited no special fear under fire and would follow the Hospital Corps man upon the field and pick up the wounded with as much courage as white men would have done. Apparently they did this because they had engaged for it and it was their business, while it was not the business of the drivers to remain under fire. I see no special difference between Chinese and white men in this respect, the ordinary white civilian suddenly exposed to rifle fire exhibiting as much sign of alarm and panic as civilian Chinese. I believe Chinese under white officers would make splendid soldiers, though not equal to the American, because not possessing his in-litative and pushing spirit por his pride. After all has been said about soldierly qualifications, personal honor and pride lead them all,

PERSONAL COURAGE AND PRIDE OF AMERI-CAN SOLDIERS.

Of this fact I saw plenty of evidences The American stands his ground and fights and if need be dies in his tracks because he is too proud to run. It is not because he is too proud to run. It is not considered to respect themselves, and the water themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and the steadfastness, courage and dash are a result of this recomposite and cancer passed themselves, and their steadfastness, courage and the steadfastness, courage and the steadfastness, courage and the steadfastness, courage and the steadfastness, cou

side of a stream. By lying close along the edge of the pike partial sneher to be had, but two men sat bolt upright in the road because they could see to shoot better, being ashamed to sacrifice efficiency to safety, though so far as appearance went they might have done so without any loss of prestige among their comrades, who were themselves seeking what shel-ter was possible, strictly in accordance with the spirit of the drill regulations.

ile sitting there as unconcerned as though at a picnic, they discussed the range, the force of the wind and the re-sults of their shots as soolly as though at target practice. Not content with this, n it became time to retreat because to advance was impossible and to remain was of no value, they walked upright and carried a wounded comrade out of

hemselves if they had not.

At another time I sat between two of night attack. The man on the right sat bolt upright, carefully aiming his gun at the red flashes of the enemy, while the man on the left dug himself into the ground as far as he could, keeping his head down sehind the ridge except for the instant behind the ridge except for the instant he raised it to discharge his piece. The first was putting his bullets where the enemy were, but the second was only help-ing to disconcert the enemy by making a noise. The first was too proud to seek safety at a disadvantage to shooting. The second was not a coward by any means. He was under fire for the first time and had yet to get his nerves attuned to the

MANSANS AT RIO GRANDE DE PAMPANGA.

When the Kansas regiment crossed the Grande de Pampanga and captured the heavy intrenchments on its opposite bank, several men swam the river, under fire, with a rope for the purpose of at-taching it to a tree on the opposite side, to be used to pull over a bamboo raft bearing a score of their comrades. The tree was almost at the very face of the intrenchments to be stormed, and yet the Filipinos had not a man brave enough to come out from cover and cut the rope, mor to expose themselves sufficiently to get a good shot at the daring men. They crouched behind their intrenchments in fear of the riflemen across the stream who were combing the crest with their bullets. Had they been Americans, or possessed the personal pride of Americans, there would have been a score of them jump to eut the rope or to kill the daring men who were fastening it and had come alone across the river in the very teeth of the

After a few raftloads had crossed the

leeing natives.

What is there in this for the grannies to get excited over? Surely this is war as it has existed from time immemorial one who remains to fight and equally a subject of slaughter. It is the custom to turn loose a cloud of cavalry upon fleeing enemies and cut them down. During our civil war the blue killed the fleeing gray value.



"THE FILIPINOS HAD NOT A MAN BRAVE ENOUGH TO CUT THE ROPE."

Calumpit, a Corporal volunteered to re-like rabbits' instead of merely making

fly. Such is human nature.

I remember an incident of personal courage and pride in my own company at the battle of Malabon. About a fozen of the water cut off from the main line on the extreme flank and were lying on an open turnpike exposed to a heavy fire from natives behind intrenchments which we could not reach because on the opposite side of a stream. By lying close along the first the rest that the bridge in the morning. There was no comrade to watch him. He might have gone to the end of the bridge only and then come back and no one would have been the wiser, but his own self-respect to the morning. There was no comrade to watch him. He might have gone to the end of the bridge only and then come back and no one would have been the wiser, but his own self-respect and pride would not permit him to do so. Some of the Montana regiment did work their way across these girders the next day when the Filipinos began to abandon their intrenchments, and arrived on the other side to join in defeating them abandon their intrenchments, and arrived on the other side to join in defeating them again after they had made a rally a little further back from the stream.

SPOILING SPIRIT AMONG SOLDIERS. This spirit of individual assertiveness and fidelity to duty for duty's sake is accompanied in the American by the sporting spirit. It may seem lacking in refinement to apply the term to motives leading hand, as he is by the desire to be successful in his shot. That was why the two men danger. It was not bravado nor a desire to make a show which made them do this, but they would have been ashamed of but they would have been ashamed of their lower bad not.

ful in his shot. That was way the sat up in the road as just related discussing the range and wind instead of their lower bad not. At another time I sat between two of my men behind the slender protection of a rice ridge 15 inches high during a strong night attack. The man on the right sat bolt upright, carefully aiming his gun at the red flashes of the enemy, while the man on the left dug himself into the ground as far as he could, keeping his head down diers, and raised a howl about the Ameri-cans committing barbarities. Apparently they thought soldiers merely fired at ran-dom in the direction of the enemy and took no aim whatever. If so they little

know what brings success in modern war-fare. The soldier who aims carefully at an individual enemy and hits him is the one who wins battles in this day and gen-eration. This sporting spirit helps the soldier become efficient in this particular. It helped the Americans in the Philippines and it helped the Boers in Africa.

The circumstances under which those letters were written were not known or understood by the old grannies who were borrified by them, or if they had possessed

a jot of common sense they would have seen that the expressions were correct and that the conduct thus described was perfectly legitimate and involved no brutalit whatever beyond the degree of brutality necessary for killing men in war. War is brutal enough, in all good conscience, and sometime the world may get along without it, but while we have it an enemy in arms must be killed, disabled or cap-

fear of the rifemen across the stream who were combing the crest with their bullets.

Had they been Americans, or possessed a new line by the capture of Caloocan, by the Kansas and Montana regiments. The enemy, as usual, was hidden in the timber and the advancing troops were under

fire constantly from an unseen foe.

Just beyond Caloocan there is an open rice field of considerable width. When the enemy were driven from the town and After a few raftloads had crossed the men, less than a whole company, charged the trenches and the defenders fied, though far outnumbering their assailants. Did the Filipinos possess individual self-respect they never would have given way before a rush of such inferior numbers.

LAWTON'S INTREPID SCOUTS.

When we were with Lawton on the San Isidro campaign there was organized a band of scouts numbering about 20 men. One day these scouts were in the lead of the column about two miles, and came in sight of a burning bridge, to save which

shot.

(To be continued.

This Negro Did Not Vote.

An Alabamian tells a story of his negro coachman who invariably voted. On one particular election day he returned home in the afternoon with a countenance that looked like it had been taking some fami-liarities with a buzz saw. "What's the liarities with a buzz saw. "What's the matter, Zack?" I asked with some solicitude. "It's this way, boss; I went up there to the votin' place, and there wuz the County undertakah, sah, a-sittin' with a big book open 'foah him, and he sez to me right sharp like: 'What's your name?' 'Zack Taylor,' I sez, humble. 'Let's see?' says the undertakah, and he turned over strong sporting strain running through the conduct of the men in battle and at other times. The man who shoots wants to hit something just as much when he is shooting at a Filipino as when he has drawn a bead on a buck or a quail. He is not actuated so much with a lust for killing, actuated so much with a lust for killing. mean by tryin' to vote?' Just then a fully; he is either ill or malingering."

passel of white men tuk and threw me out, and den I dun come home 'fore dey could bury me again."

Dr. Z. performed the commanded task, and nervously said: "Sir, I fear I have made a mistake; this man is in the early

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfect ant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose. Charcoal is a remedy that the more you

take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of Charcoal sweetens the breath

smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently

safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which infects the mouth and throat from the

All druggists sell charcoal in one form

beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but ou the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the

WHITE HOUSE RELICS.

men exhibit the same spirit, two men side by side discussing their hits and even bet-

ting as to which one would score a hit first. When the enemy abandoned their trenches these men jumped to their feet to get a better position for aiming at the fleeing natives.

The National China—Soldered Silver Not Uncommon—Bras Rooseveit's Choice.

Very misleading stories have gone out shout the feet the feet of t about the fire in an upholsterer's establishment in Washington, in which it was stated that valuable White House relics as it has existed from time immemorial and as laid down in the text books. The importance of pursuing and destroying a fleeing enemy is strongly dwelt upon in military books. The enemy who flees with arms in his hands is as dangerous as the taken to be repaired. There was not a in the shape of old furniture had been de-

> pared with the delicate spoons in use to-day, but Mrs. Cleveland did not like them, and so she sent them to the melting pot, and there came back to her just three

and there came back to her just three times as many spoons as she sent to the jeweler's, there being that difference in the weight of the spoons.

When Mrs. McKiniey came to the White House, she had all the relies brought out and put in their proper places in the cabinets and on the mantels, but many of these had got "displaced," and mande who want to see them will have to people who want to see them will have to look about in favored Washington homes

The breakage in White House china is something appalling. Each President is almost obliged to have a set of dishes made for State use if he would not have the Executive's table look as though it had been set with dishes from a bargain store. The china that was painted for Mrs. Hayes was a nightmare in vivid reds and greens, blues and yellows. The fruit sets were painted in fruit, the fish sets in finny monsters, and so on through the list. They cost a lot of money, but gave one indigestion to look at them. One of the prettiest sets ever in the White House, and of which a very few pieces are yet in existence, was that ordered by Mrs. Grant. It was finest French china with a yellow band about it and the coat of arms of the United States in colors. The Harrison china had a deep blue band with hields in colors.

The new china ordered by Mrs. Roose-relt is plain white with gold bands and stars, with the obverse side of the Great Seal of the United States done in gold. It will be odd, and not particularly pretty. Very few people who eat from the dishes will know just what the seal is, as it never has been cut for use. It is very Masonic in effect. It is said that Washington se-

lected it with an eye to that.

Nearly all occupants of the White
House have had to practice economy to
make "both ends meet" on the appropriations for maintenance of the Executive Mansion. One of the very old sets of solid silver is of quaint design and is beausold siver is or quant design and is beau-tifully chased with repousse work repre-senting grapes in clusters. The cream pitcher, sugar bowl and one of the tea-pots wore into holes, and has been patched up with solder several times.

asks or has given him some special detail that keeps him out of danger, but he can never occupy in the hearts of the men the position filled by the officer who stands side by side with them where the bullets of the way in single file along the girders. To do this under fire would be imposition filled by the officer who stands side by side with them where the bullets of the man have escaped. This may seem harsh to some, but the plain, hard truth is that escaping felons must be shot and a man can see better when the object of his aim is in the moonlight than when he should I have done for Roberts's horse?"

That Kitchener has no patience with its nine our last skirmish. After Dick Taylor surface, we went to Mobile, and were dees, put it on his own head, and were that would have followed an abortive attempts to rush the bridge in the morning. That Kitchener has no patience with its in shadow. It was the sporting spirit that would have followed an abortive attempts to rush the bridge in the morning. That Kitchener has no patience with inefficiency, is proved by the story of the shadow. inefficiency, is proved by the story of the private in the Royal Engineers, who one day reported himself ill and unfit for duty. medical officer of the corps examined him, decided that the man was malingering, and ordered him back to duty, Against this there was no appeal. The soldier returned to his work, which was preparing planks for a temporary bridge. He found himself too weak to work, and

the office now."
"Oh, I dare not," replied the man; "he is too stand-off and cold."
"Well, if you are afraid, I'll do it myself," and he did.

"Order the man here at once," said the Commander-in-Chief, without looking up, "and also Drs. Y. and X." Each of these he made examine the patient in his presence. They both reported typhoid in a marked stage. "Send for Dr. Z.," slowly muttered

Lord Kitchener.

"Please, Dr. Z., examine this man carestages of typhoid.'

this man at once removed to the ospital," Kitchener exclaimed; "and you, sir, apply to the Adjutant for your papers, and at your earliest convenience return to

It is related that once an officer, after struggling vainly to get an artillery train through roads that were almost rivers of mud, came to Kitchener and said: "It is no use, General; we are so deep in mud that we cannot move our heavy guns, another mile, and the Boers will get them for certain."

Kitchener looked at this worn-out and discouraged officer for a moment, then quietly said: "Go on with your work, but on't forget that the mud is not only ging our wheels, it is clogging the Boer wheels as well."

His scathing sareasm is well illustrated by the reply he is said to have sent to the by the reply he is said to have sent to the leader of a not over-successful column. This officer had several slight engagements with the enemy, mainly consisting of flinging a few shells at them at long range. After each engagement he wired to the Commander-in-Chief substantially: During action several Boers seen to drop from their saddles.

The thing was becoming tiresome, for Lord Kitchener's rule was that only those actually "gathered" should be counted. He soon thought of a remedy, and sent

handkerchief upon which, in accordance with a prevailing fashionable fad, he desired him to inscribe his autograph. Lord Kitchener took the handkerchief, and remarked: "This is doubtless your sister's handkerchief?

News From Winners.

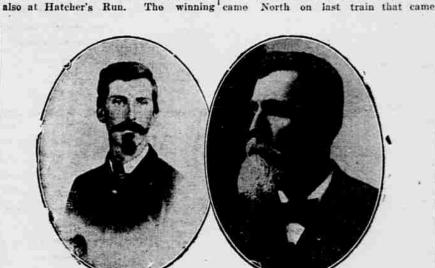
taken to be repaired. There was not a valuable thing, historically speaking, in the whole lot. There is very little left ners as published. Winners of tickets through the Carolinas, finally bringing up in the White House that is of historic have already been settled with and winners of cash will all be paid this week.

Comrade S. C. Myers, of Wallace, Idaho ne of the winners of first prize,

Comrades at Nome must not expect us to return guesses or answer many questions this week. The great crowd at the Encampment and thousands of visiting comrades fully occupy our attention.

Very few "claims" in this contest that we have made mistaken awards and none, in the all the hattles of the Seventeenth in the all the hattles of the Seventeenth at Washington for the Grand Review."

Comrade J. Allen Porter, Sterling, Kan. winner 23d prize, reports as follows "Born Nov. 5, 1837, at Lodiana, India reports as follows: "Never more surprised (Hindustan); lived there until 1848, with than when I learned I had won a prize my parents, who were missionaries of the First time in my life that such a thing Presbyterian Church. My mother dying happened. But there are two of us, my in March, 1842, my father brought his neighbor, Peter Nelson, joined in the deal. family to this country. Went to Hanover You can send the \$1,000 and we will College until father died, in 1863, after divide it. I was born in Pennsylvania in which time I earned my own living. Lived 1846. Enlisted March, 1864, in Co. C, in Vicksburg, Miss., for four years, until 11th Pa., and served until close of war. July, 1861. Belonged to the Hill City Wounded at battle of the Wilderness and Cadets, who went into the 11th Miss. I



Ohio, Winner 58th prize, reports as fol- ment after the battle of Stone River, be-

From a present-time photo From a war-time picture CHARLES W. SANBURN.

guess you credit me with is the same as through from Nashville to Louisville. Sethave on my list. You certainly conduct tled in Will County, Ill., and lived there these contests with great exactness and until July, 1862, when I enlisted in Co. fairness." Comrade Charles W. Sanburn, Berea, Bragg campaign in Kentucky. Left regi-

lows: "Born in Knox Co., Iil., October, ing then at Gen. Rosecrans's Headquarters as clerk. After the Chickamanga 1840; enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, at Knoxville, Ill.; mustered in Sept. 2, the tallest private in Co. A, 77th Ill. I was six feet, one inch tall. The Orderly in front of me was six feet, four inches. Our first campaign was through Kentucky, arriving in Louisville in November. Went by boat to Memphis, with Sherman to Haynes Bluff; with McClernand to Arkansas Post, then back opposite Vicksburg. In August, 1863, went to New Orleans; out in Louisiana on the Bayou Tesche; Comrade John Grant, of Richmond. member of Berea Post, 543, Department of Ohio, G. A. R. Have been Commander of Post three times, also Quartermaster, Adjutant and Officer of the Day."

Comrade Peter Nelson, of Wallace Idaho, who shares half of the first prize said so to the Sergeant.

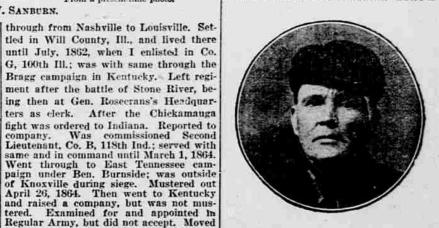
"Why not lay the case before Lord Kitchener?" said the Sergeant; "he is in an equal partner in the prize, each of us having put in \$5. I enlisted November, 1861, in Co. A, 16th Wis. Served till close of the war. My first battle was Shiloh. Was in the battle of Corinth and



JOHN GRANT.

Comrade Allen M. Town, of Chesaning, Mich., winner 74th prize, reports as follows: "Born in Ohio, 1839, and came to Michigan when 14 years of age. Enlisted September, 1864; mustered out September, 1865. Was in battles of Decatur and Murfreesboro; was one of 200 men who shoved a train of cars five miles into Murfreesboro, beating off 500 rebels. My health is gone, and I am poor. This prize is very acceptable, and I thank you ever so much for your kindness."

Comrade C. H. Morris, of Grafton, W. Va., winner 22d prize, reports as follows: "Born in Marion Co., W. Va., 1845. Enlisted in Co. A, 6th W. Va., April, 1863, before I was 18 years of age. Cast my first vote for A. Lincoln, when about 19. After the war I went to school a few terms, and then engaged in teaching for 12 years. Was then employed in B. & O. foundry 12 years. Then in B. & O. oil house for 12 years. Have no particular system of guessing, only to keep at it. Don't believe there is any such thing as an accident. This is not a world of chance. There is a Hand that rules the destiny of individuals as well as of nations. There is





From a war-time picture.

J. ALLEN PORTER.

staggered his fellow-officer. Kitchener had a pet starling which he felt was living in too confined a space. He therefore sent to a local carpenter and ordered where lie Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, larger cage to be built. In due course a rough structure in pine and wire net-ting arrived, and with it a bill for \$15. Lord Kitchener was greatly agitated at this bill, and on Col. Morgan, who had just completed a contract with the local undertakers for the supply of coffins to the hospital, walking into the office, he was asked to appraise the value of the cage.
"Three dollars at the outside," was his

"I told you so," said Kitchener, "and the man has the impertinence to demand \$15."

Then came the Colonel's chance. solutely absurd, sir; why they would be glad to make you your coffin for \$10."

VAST BUFFALO HERDS. One Hundred Thousand Not an Uncommon Sight in the '60's.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the Saskatchewan and from the Alleghanies to the Rockies the buffalo was to the hunter what wheat is to the farmer. Moose and antelope and deer were plentiful in the limited area of a favored habitat. Provided with water and grass, the buffalo could thrive in any latitude south of the sixties, with a preference for the open ground of the great central plains, except when storms and heat drove the herds to the shelter of woods and valleys. Besides in that keen struggle for existence which goes on in the animal world, the buffalo had strength to defy all enemies. Of all the creatures that prey, only the full grown grizzly was a match against the buffalo; and, according to old hunting legends, even the grizzly held back from All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, as sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but ou cies. When attacked by a beast of prey they would line up for defense, charge upon the assailant, and trample its life out. Adapts billity to environment, stren-th excelling all fock, wonderful sagac-y against attack—these were far ors that partly explained the vastness or the buffalo herds once roaming this continent.

Proofs enough remain to show that the size of the herds cimple could not be aver-

under foot, virtually building a bridge of the dead over which the vast herd rushed. Then there are the "fairy rings," ruts like the water trail, running in a perfect circle, with the hoofprints of countless multitudes in and outside the ring. Two explanations were given of these. When the calves were yet little and the wild animals revenous with Spring hunger the bucks and old leaders formed a cordon of protection round the mothers and their young. The late Col. Bedson, of Stony Mountain, Manitoba, who had the finest collection of buffalo in America until his death 10 years ago, when the buffalo were shipped to Texas, observed another occa an ordinary Winter storm the heard took small notice except to turn backs to the wind; but if to a howling blizzard were added a biting north wind with the ther-

added a biting north wind with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, the buffalo lay down in a crescent as a wind break to the young. Besides the "fairy rings" and the fording places, evidences of the buffaloes' numbers are found at the of the buffaloes numbers are found at the salt licks, alkali depressions on the prairie, soggy as paste in the Spring, dried hard as rock in Midsummer, and retaining foot-prints like a plaster cast; while at the wallows, where the buffalo have been tak-ing mud baths as a refuge from vermin and Summer heat, the ground is scarred and gloved as if for remeates and Summer heat, the ground is scarred and plowed as if for ramparts. In the 40's, when the American Fur Company was in the heyday of its power, there were sent from St. Louis alone in a single year 100,000 robes; and the com-pany bought only the perfect ones. The hunter usually kept an ample supply for his own needs, so that for every robe bought by the company three times as many were taken from the plains. St. Louis was only one port of shipment, Equal quantities of robes were being sent from Mackinaw, Detroit, Montreal, and Hudson Bay. A million would not cover the number of robes sent East each year

"No," replied the dandy, smiling amiably, "it is mine."

Lord Kitchener handed it back without writing on it, only inquiring as he did so, with an air of serious interest: "And what sized hair-pins do you wear?"

Col. Morgan, who was the Director of Supplies, is credited with having once given the mighty Kitchener a reply which in the 40's.

(2) between the Missouri and the Sas-katchewan, bounded by the Rockies on the west and on the east by that depres-sion where lie Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegoosis. In both regions the prairie is scarred by trails where the but-falo have marched single file to their watering places, trails trampled by such a multitude of befer that the reasons in the Arkansas to the Yellowstone. Catlin and Inman and army men and employees of the fur companies considered a drove of 100,000 buffalo a common sight along the line of the Santa Fe trail. Inman computes that from St. Louis alone the bones of 31,000,000 buffalo were shipped between 1868 and 1881. Northward the testimony is the same. John McDonnell, a partner of the Northwest Company, and later one of the Astorians under John Jacob Astor, tells how, at the beginning of the last century, a herd stammeded multitude of hoofs that the groove sinks to the depths of a rider's stirrup or the hub of a wagon wheel. At fording places on the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan in Canada, and on the Missouri, Yellowstone, of the last century, a herd stampeded across the ice of the Qu'Appelle Valley. In some places the ice broke. When the thaw came a continuous line of drowned buffalo drifted past the fur post for three days. Mr. McDonnell counted up to 7,360; then his patience gave out and the numerous contractions. and Arkansas in the Western States, car-cases of buffalo have been found where the stampeding herd trampled the weak then his patience gave out. And the number of the drowned was only a fringe of the traveling hetd.—Outing.

Apples in New Mexico.

Within recent years New Mexico has ecome quite an apple-raising country, and fruit from that Territory exhibited has been remarkably free from blemish, of excellent flavor and of remarkably uniform size. One of the New Mexico orchards is owned by J. J. Hagerman, formerly of Milwaukee, who has gone into the business on a large scale. A traveler returning from New Mexico says of this orchard:

"Out in New Mexico I saw, near Roswell, the biggest apple orchard I ever laid eyes upon. The orchard is the property of J. J. Hagerman, the noted miner and railway contractor. It comprises 68,000 trees and occupies a tract of 640 acres. The orchard is maintained by a perfect system or irrigation, and every tree was aden with fruit—as beautiful apples as grow in any part of the United offered \$1 a tree for the whole crop, but had refused it, and expected it would net him over \$100,000. This was not unreasonable, seeing that the previous year he had made as high as \$54 from a single tree.

A Big Oyster.

The ship Casar, Capt. Shurtleff, recently made port at Norfolk, Va., bringing from Pago Pago half of a shell of a mammoth oyster, which, according to the Virginia Pilot, is a little larger than any that is known in the Old Dominion waters. The weight of the shell is, approximately, 200 pounds; it is three feet, three inches in length, and inside cavity is 10 inches deep. Portions of the shell at the back are full four inches thick, and it has three big ridges or corrugations running from the back, with a diameter near the edge of the shell of about three inches, and an the shell of about three inches, and an inch thick, showing that the bivalve must have had a clamping power measurable by tons. Inside the shell is lined with beautiful mother-of-pearl,